

SELLERS PLANS FOR NEW PRIMARY LAW MEET SNAGS

Independent Republicans' Opposition Likely to Have Effect.

MESSAGE WEDNESDAY

Governor Will Ask Legislature to Have State Aid U. S. Dry Forces.

WATER POWER DISCUSSED

P. S. C. Reorganization and Daylight Saving Also to Be Mentioned.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, Jan. 9.

Gov. Miller is expected to send to the Legislature Wednesday night the most important recommendations of the remainder of his legislative programme. Direct primaries, water power development, reorganization of the Public Service Commission and daylight saving are among the subjects to which, it is known, he has been giving study, but upon which he did not touch in his first message to the Legislature. Some or all the matters may be discussed.

While the Governor favors repeal of the direct primary system of nominations, it is believed that any request he sends to the Legislature will be influenced by conference he had with Republican leaders in New York. A large number of independent Republicans are opposed to interference with the direct primary law and their opposition is likely to result in retaining direct nominations for county and city offices. There is little doubt, however, that the Governor will insist on restoration of conventions for nominating State and judicial officials.

The Governor announced in his first message that he would discuss prohibition enforcement in a future communication to the Legislature. It is reported here to-night that the Legislature will get his views on that subject this week. His recommendation, it is believed, will be little more than the urging of a simple method of enforcing the collection act in New York State through the State's peace officers.

Gov. Miller also is known to be considering legislation dealing generally with sports. It is said that one of the bills of the State Racing Commission and State Boxing Commission under the head of one sports commission is being seriously thought of by him. The new commission would have complete charge of all legalized sports, including baseball, boxing and racing. A tax on some not new subject to a State assessment, such as Sunday baseball, has been suggested.

Miss Margaret L. Smith, member of the Assembly from New York, will have ready for introduction Wednesday night a bill to create a commission to take charge of the distribution of the money and provide for the issuance of the \$15,000,000 in bonds authorized at the last election.

Committee assignments will be ready in both houses this week. Because of the Governor's economy programme the Finance Committee in the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly will be the most important in the Legislature this year. Senator Charles J. Hewitt has been definitely elected as chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. McGinnies of Albany, probably heard the latter. Assemblyman Frank L. Seaker of St. Lawrence county, the ranking member, however, is still making a fight for the position.

REALTY MEN SUPPORT MILLER ECONOMY PLAN

Board Asks All Citizens to Back Governor.

The Real Estate Board announced yesterday that it stands ready to support the State economy programme of Gov. Nathan L. Miller, as outlined in his message to the Legislature. The board has adopted resolutions pledging such support and asking all citizens, regardless of political affiliation, to take a similar stand.

F. H. La Guardia, President of the Board of Aldermen, made public yesterday a letter to Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, president of the College of the City of New York, in which he pledged himself to fight the proposal of the Real Estate Board to discontinue that college and Hunter College as municipal institutions and turn them back to their trustees as a means of cutting down the expenses of the city.

President La Guardia said that reorganizations of various sorts could be effected to cut down expenses, but that it would be a mistake to sever the connection of the city with the colleges. He declared that if the business men who backed the proposal of the Real Estate Board really are desirous of cutting down the city's expenses they should cooperate with those of the city administration who are striving to attain that end.

CABLE LANDING BILL UP FOR NEW HEARING

U. S. Officials and Wire Heads Will Testify.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.

Government officials from the State and Navy departments and experts in radio and wire communication, including Clarence Mackay of the All American Cable Company, Newcomb Carlin of the United States Cable Company and General Manager Young of the American Radio Company, have been asked by Senator Kellogg (Minn.) to appear as witnesses in renewed hearings tomorrow before his subcommittee of the Interstate Commerce Committee on legislation to regulate cable landings.

While the bill before the committee is one empowering the President, through the State Department, to regulate unauthorized cable landings on American shores, the real purpose of the hearings is much broader.

According to Senator Kellogg, he is laying the foundation for constructive legislation that will be considered in the Administration of President Harding designed to protect interests of the United States in the field of world communication, the dissemination of news and the spreading of information that will aid in commercial development not now possible.

APPEALS FOR EMPLOYMENT OF AMERICAN SAILORS

Chairman Benson of Shipping Board Cautions Operators of Government Owned Vessels Against Low Paid Foreigners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Steps to combat the unemployment among American merchant sailors growing out of prevailing conditions in the ocean carrying trade were taken to-night by Chairman Benson of the Shipping Board, who in a letter cautioned all operators of Government vessels "not to be misled into the employment of foreigners" merely because of the lower schedule of pay.

The existing shipping situation, the chairman said, has forced the board and private shipowners to lay up a great many vessels, which automatically set adrift a large number of seafaring men. "The true goal of American effort,"

he added, "is to increase the efficiency of operation. The most certain means to this end is improvement in the efficiency of sea labor. This improvement in turn has been brought about by getting the American sailor to stay on his ship and be continued by keeping him aloft."

Chairman Benson "appeals in the strongest possible terms to every minded and patriotic American citizen who owns, operates or has any interest whatever in American shipping to seize this opportunity to collect American seamen in American ships rather than to drive them from the sea by yielding to the temptation of minor savings in the wage scale."

KU KLUX TO BEGIN NATIONWIDE DRIVE

Continued from First Page.

be long before the Klan has fully demonstrated its national character."

From sources within the organization the information came that the total membership of the order in the United States to-day is "in the neighborhood of 100,000," and that about 70,000 members are in the States of the old South, with the other 30,000 in the North and West. These figures were checked up as best they could be in what appeared to be "outside" quarters, and nothing was found to indicate that they were an exaggeration.

But it is practically impossible to speak of anybody "outside" of the Klan in Georgia, or in any of the other Southern States, for the reason that it includes men in every walk of life who, if they are members of the Klan, are pledged not to disclose that fact to the investigator. The correspondent has reason to believe that several men of great political importance in Georgia to-day are members, but he could not prove it.

"The itinerary of the Imperial Wizard, Col. Simmons, includes, besides New York, the cities of Chicago, St. Louis, Denver and San Francisco. As it is the rule of the order that the Imperial Wizard shall appear in public in that capacity only in communities where there are no Klans, it is evident that he is on a small scale, it will be apparent that at least beginnings have been made in widely separated sections of the country. The Ku Klux Klan has no connection whatever with the 'right riders' of some of the Southern States who have been burning cotton gins and tobacco barns. The Klan is actively preaching against these very evils, on the theory that lawlessness is not a remedy for an unfortunate situation, economical or social.

In some Northern newspapers it has been stated that the Klan is fostering the blue law propaganda that has appeared in the last few months. Officers of the Klan here state positively that the Klan is unalterably opposed to blue laws in any form; that it stands for tolerance and personal liberty, and believes that already the country has gone much too far in the direction of restriction.

Draws the Color Line.

The Klan is frankly opposed to negro, Oriental or other "colored" participation in the purely American governmental affairs of the United States, or any community in the nation. It is the real reason of immigration and summary action against Bolsheviks or other foreigners who come to this country to preach against the American form of government. It is opposed to religious intolerance in whatever form it may appear.

It is equally opposed to violence and lawlessness and all of its ends it hopes to accomplish by peaceful means.

This is but a broad outline of some of the things for which the reborn Ku Klux stands, as told by Col. Simmons himself and some of his staff officers. It should be known that the order is organized along military lines, and that Col. Simmons has his chief of staff and staff officers for various other departments much like a general in the field. More detailed information regarding the purposes and methods of the Klan has come into the possession of THE NEW YORK HERALD, and will be published later.

The Klan, it should be explained, is a standard fraternal order, with all of the social and ritualistic features of such an order. It has been duly incorporated in the State of Georgia, and a special charter has been granted to it by the Superior Court of Fulton county, Georgia. It is about five years old in its present form.

Several years ago the Klan sought and obtained an injunction against an alleged fraudulent imitation order, and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, the final decision being that the existing order, with headquarters in this city, is entitled to the prerogatives, paraphernalia, emblems, costumes, etc., of the original Ku Klux Klan of reconstruction days.

This is the answer of Col. Simmons to the charges that has been made in the North that it is a lawless institution.

"If the organization were not a legally recognized body or if it were a lawless institution it could not get this right certified to by the highest court of the land."

Members of the Ku Klux Klan believe they have an idea that is as great as the Constitution of the United States. They shoot high. Let them do the talking.

"While conditions to-day are not the same as they were when the original Klan was organized," said Col. Simmons, "the need of an organization like the Ku Klux Klan is just as pressing now as it ever was, but along different lines. Its purpose is to inculcate the sacred principles and noble ideals of chivalry, the development of character, the protection of the home and the chastity of womanhood, the exemplification of a pure patriotism toward our glorious country, the preservation of American ideals and the maintenance of white supremacy, and a perpetual memorial to the men who served so valiantly in the ranks of the original Klan."

"No man is wanted in this order who has not manhood enough to assume a high oath with serious purpose to keep the same inviolate. No man is wanted in this order who will not, of his own accord, swear an unqualified allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, its flag and its Constitution."

Real Purposes Disclosed.

This was by way of introduction to the following statement, prepared for THE NEW YORK HERALD, which is the most complete and frank avowal of the underlying purposes of the organization that has thus far been given to the public.

"The spirit of klanishness, or klan-

craft, is as old as the world. It is the spirit that is the real Ku Klux. Just as the spirit of a human being is the real human and not the body. The Ku Klux Klan is a reorganization of the old Ku Klux Klan of the reconstruction period in the South; and the reincarnated organization has the same spiritual purposes and ideals which were possessed by, and were the motive power behind, the original Klan.

"The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan stand for four great fundamental principles, as follows:

"1. A greater devotion and absolute loyalty to the original and fundamental principles and ideas of the founders of the United States of America, and Klansmen take the most binding oath possible to preserve and uphold the majesty of the law and to stand by as a great bulwark for the Constitution and the laws of the city, county, State and nation. In order to preserve these things a Klansman would gladly die. Even in the absence temporarily of his own government, he will stand by the community. The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan stand pledged to preserve in that community law and order and to guarantee to its citizens peace, liberty and happiness, pending the restoration of recognized and regulated law and order in the community.

"2. The organization stands unequivocally and unshakenly for white supremacy. Already in the distance is heard the muffled sound of a rolling tide, growing stronger each year, seeking definitely to submerge the Caucasian race in America and to place in domination of politics and government the colored races and the foreign elements. These forces are organizing to the last degree, and the only way the white Caucasian citizen can successfully meet the coming issue and hold for the white race supremacy in governmental affairs, society and business is by this race organizing itself to a solid, concrete body of secret membership, and membership undiluted by any un-American element.

Whites Must Predominate.

"The Klan stands for the permanent and perpetual predominance and rule of the white race in America. On the theory that the order of Gen. Washington, 'Put only Americans on guard,' is strikingly applicable to present day conditions in America and that America's safety lies in following Gen. Washington's instructions.

"The battle ahead is not to be won by brute strength against brute strength but rather by brains and money and superior intelligence and without bloodshed.

"3. The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan stand unflinchingly and absolutely for the everlasting separation of church and State. It is the conviction of the founders of this organization that where preacher or priest dominate in governmental affairs, either city, State or nation, the intolerance prevails, and that where intolerance prevails, human liberty ceases. It matters not against whom a fight may be staged to deprive them of the right to worship God in their own way or not to worship him at all if they so choose, the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan will stand as a solid bulwark for that people regardless of their creed, nationality, social position or their race or color.

"4. The organization stands for the protection of woman's honor and the sanctity of the home. Insidious attacks from many sources are being made on the privacy and sanctity of the homes of the citizens of this country, and these attacks must be checked and the home made absolutely secure. A man's home should be his castle.

"The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan therefore claim justification to live for these reasons:

"A.—Because the order is a great memorial to the founders of the original Klan. All fraternal orders are memorials to some man or event.

"B.—The nation faces a race issue. It is not a negro issue, or a Japanese issue, or a Mongolian issue. But it is an issue between the white race on the one hand and all the colored races and the foreign elements, aided by cheap politicians and those who would make money at any cost to secure political domination over this country. The issue is growing more acute every day, and to meet it the Klan is organizing a solid body of 100 per cent. pure white Americans who will preserve the control of this country in the hands of the sons of the fathers who planned and built this nation. The means to be adopted will be governed according to circumstances and according to the necessities of each situation as it may arise.

Independence in Religion.

"C.—The nation faces a religious issue wherein the various forces are battling down certain fundamental principles regarding religion and religious liberty, and the separation of religious matters from the political arena. In many American cities to-day ministerial associations dominate the politics and Government. In other communities, elements which favor the joining of church and State and the elevation of church forces above governmental forces are making steady strides toward the accomplishment of their goal. The Klan stands vehemently against these things.

"D.—The nation will face in the near future a great political issue. The seeds of Bolshevism and anarchy have been sown. Some of the seeds are falling on fallow ground and taking root, principally among the ignorant element of the native American and the foreign element. The spirit of anti-government is abroad in the land and bursts into flame ever and anon in various parts of the nation. The work of the Klan, whose membership will be scattered throughout all classes, will be to steady the body politic in times of storm and to build a greater respect for American ideals and institutions in the hearts of all the people.

"Because of these things the Knights of the Ku Klux claim the right and believe their order has established the right to live and pursue its work for America. It is not concerned seriously with the criticism of those who are ignorant of the facts. The organization does not court public praise, nor does it fear public criticism. It is in no hurry to accomplish its ends, but nor will it be hurried in the execution of its plans.

"It has quietly pursued its way for five years, steadily growing and enlarging the scope of its activity, and its plans already are laid out covering its progress for twenty-five years hence."

U.S. NAVY BUILDING WILL CONTINUE, IS CONGRESS OPINION

Leaders Believe All Chances of Giving Up Programme Are Dead.

ACT ON HARDING HINT

Large Standing Army Not Needed With a Strong Force on Sea.

MAHAN'S STAND IS CITED

Washington Doubts That Wilson Will Call a Disarmament Conference.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.

Any possibility of stopping the naval building programme of the United States before its completion is now dead, according to Republican Congressmen.

Efforts like that of Senator Borah to bring about an international understanding may be encouraged, but with little hope of any other success than to show that the nations of the world are not ready to accept a "naval holiday" except on their own terms, leaving them the right to obtain or retain supremacy.

The policy of the Republican party in the Harding Administration will oppose any effort to stop carrying out the American naval programme. The suggestion that the despatches from Marlon yesterday are corroborated by more complete reports reaching Washington to-day bearing not only on the naval programme but on the entire defence programme of the Harding Administration. This attitude will have in mind the international policy that Senator Harding will endeavor to carry out while President.

Suggestions that President Wilson might call an international conference to consider naval disarmament are being subjected to revision. It is now considered doubtful if President Wilson will give this matter an immediate investigation of the practice. Such an investigation already has been ordered by the commission on the complaints of labor organizations.

While the primary motive of the roads in farming out their repair work, the petition as made public to-day by the machinists' association declared, is to "secure profitable returns on certain equipment companies controlled by the same financial interests that control the roads," another object, it said, is to "disrupt" railroad labor organization developed during the war by closing their own repair shops and throwing men out of employment.

BLAZE IN MOTOR CAR REVEALS BOOZE PLANT

Firemen Find False Bottom Holding 39 Gallons.

A limousine owned by Albert Bert of 694 Grove street, Jersey City, caught fire yesterday afternoon on the Boulevard near Fourth street in Weehawken, and police and firemen were called.

The firemen extinguished the flames, and when they were poking about the bottom of the car, the police say, they found it had a false bottom. This was taken out and thirty-nine gallons of alcohol in one and five gallon cans was discovered.

Bert was arrested. To-day he will be turned over to the Federal authorities at Newark.

Republican leaders in the Naval and Military Affairs Committees of Congress are veering to the belief that America policy of military defence should rest chiefly in a powerful navy. It is argued that the war proved the United States can build an army within a reasonable degree of time.

Advantages Are Outlined.

The thought in the minds of those advocating this policy is that first of all it will obviate the necessity of a large standing army; second, that it will be the best guarantee of peace; that the United States can have, third, that it will make it possible for the United States to lead in the direction of eventual disarmament, either actual or comparative.

Back of the idea is the eventual hope that at some time the United States from behind its impenetrable position may say to the rest of the world: "Here is our navy. We are ready to scrap it on the assurance that other nations will do the same."

Up to this time the utilization which can be made of a great American navy for the purpose of bringing about universal peace is in the stage of speculation. Until that time shall come the military and naval experts of the country are laying great stress on the theory of sea power expressed by Alfred T. Mahan, the wisdom of whose theory is becoming more fully accepted as the problem is unfolded.

Even today conferences are taking place, among the Republican leaders responsible for both the military and naval branches of defence so that a coordinated programme may be worked out. The intimation concerning President-elect Harding's policy of yesterday is not the first hint that has come from that quarter directly to members of Congress as to the policy that should be pursued.

SING SING PRISONERS GLAD SNORER IS GONE

Michalow, Noise Maker, Is Transferred to Dannemora.

Nine hundred prisoners in one cell block in Sing Sing rested peacefully last night because of the transfer to Dannemora prison of Samuel Michalow, known as "Michalow the snorer." In the condemned row all classes will be steadily being convicted of the murder of Mr. Elizabeth Lutzick, at Yonkers, Michalow made the other death cell men frantic with his nocturnal snoring. His breathing was described as something between a whistle and a scream, and the death cell men appealed to the warden to have him muffled.

Later Michalow's sentence was changed to twenty years imprisonment and he snored all the harder. This time, however, his efforts ruined the sleep of all the prisoners in the cell block, and prison discipline was imperilled. Michalow was transferred with fifty-one other prisoners.

Coal Output in 1920 Was Largest in Any Peace Year

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.

PRODUCTION of coal during the year 1920 was the greatest of any peace-time year in the history of the country, the United States Geological Survey to-night reported.

The total production of both anthracite and bituminous coal was placed at 646,000,000 tons for the year. This amount was exceeded only by the war years of 1917 and 1918, in which the production was 652,000,000 tons and 678,000,000 tons respectively.

A demand almost equal to that during the war was responsible for the huge output last year in the opinion of the Survey.

CAKE ONE OF WORLD'S 7 CULINARY WONDERS

Tea Room to Sell It as Aid to Devastated France.

Early patrons this week in the tea room of the American Committee for Devastated France, in 16 East Thirty-ninth street, will have first chance at buying morsels of a fruit cake that is considered among the seven culinary wonders of the world. It was made from the traditional Windsor Castle recipe for fruit cake and weighed 170 pounds. The cake itself was the annual contribution of several bakers firms to the Twelfth Night celebration of the Sunday Kindergarten Association.

The 60 pound lower section that remained after the kiddies and working girls invited to the celebration had feasted has been donated to the tea room. Experts declare the cake is worth at least \$2.50 a pound.

SAY SHADY RAIL PLAN COSTS \$750,000,000

Machinists Appeal to I. C. C. on Equipment Repairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Unless the railroads of the country are restrained from assigning locomotive and freight repair work to outside companies at "extortionate" prices it will cost the public at least three quarters of a billion dollars annually, declared a petition submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the International Association of Machinists urging an immediate investigation of the practice. Such an investigation already has been ordered by the commission on the complaints of labor organizations.

While the primary motive of the roads in farming out their repair work, the petition as made public to-day by the machinists' association declared, is to "secure profitable returns on certain equipment companies controlled by the same financial interests that control the roads," another object, it said, is to "disrupt" railroad labor organization developed during the war by closing their own repair shops and throwing men out of employment.

BLAZE IN MOTOR CAR REVEALS BOOZE PLANT

Firemen Find False Bottom Holding 39 Gallons.

A limousine owned by Albert Bert of 694 Grove street, Jersey City, caught fire yesterday afternoon on the Boulevard near Fourth street in Weehawken, and police and firemen were called.

The firemen extinguished the flames, and when they were poking about the bottom of the car, the police say, they found it had a false bottom. This was taken out and thirty-nine gallons of alcohol in one and five gallon cans was discovered.

Bert was arrested. To-day he will be turned over to the Federal authorities at Newark.

PAID FOR MESSAGES LA GUARDIA REPLIES

Answers Craig's Charges That Personal Telegrams Went on City's Bill.

BLAMES OFFICE SYSTEM

Says He Paid in Cash for Wire Sent to Vanderlip, Quoted by Comptroller.

F. H. La Guardia, President of the Board of Aldermen, denied yesterday he had attempted to have the city treasury pay for his private telegraph bills, as charged in a letter given out Saturday night by Comptroller Charles L. Craig.

"If Mr. Craig had taken the trouble to communicate with William O'Connor, legislative secretary in my office," Mr. La Guardia said, "he would have discovered he was wrong. Most of the telegrams he refers to have been paid for by me personally. To-morrow when I go down town I will get out the records and show him. The wire to Mr. Vanderlip, that Mr. Craig quotes, I remember paying cash for."

"Just as Mr. Craig says, I would be the first one to characterize any such practice as he accuses me of as 'petty graft or larceny.' The trouble is with the system in my office, which has been in effect for nineteen years. Instead of separating personal and business messages they are all put in one account with the telegraph company, and the personal messages are subsequently sorted out at the city reimbursed."

"I have been dissatisfied with this system ever since I took office. Last month I told my clerk, O'Connor, to straighten out the telegraph bills before the end of the year."

The telegram of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, which Mr. Craig calls attention to, was sent by me shortly after I resigned from the House to ascertain how long my franking privilege lasted. I knew that Congressmen are allowed free postage for one year after their terms expire, but as I had resigned I was not sure it applied in my case. I had a lot of business to finish up in connection with my work in Congress, and no one was elected to represent the district until last election.

"Most of the private telegrams Mr. Craig made public have to do with Congressional business. If there are any that I have not paid for through clerical errors in sorting them, I will pay for them at once, of course. Mr. Craig will not be put to the trouble of directing the enforcement of legal remedies against me."

Mr. La Guardia explained the telegram which mentioned Louis Expresso, who is an agent of one of the surety companies mentioned in the criminal ball bond inquiry, as having been sent in connection with the arrival of an immigrant whose relatives had appealed to him as their Representative in Congress to expedite his entrance into the United States. Expresso, he said, was acting as the attorney in the case.

UP-STATE HUNTER GETS A CANADIAN LYNX

Animal Weighs 36 Pounds and Is Four Feet Long.

MIDDLETON, N. Y., Jan. 9.—A Canadian lynx weighing thirty-six pounds and measuring more than four feet in length has been captured by Herman Christian, a hunter and fisherman of Roscoe, Sullivan county.

The animal was caught by Christian in a trap. It is seldom that the lynx reaches a point as far south as this.

SOVIET CONTRACTS URGED

Boston, Jan. 9.—A proposal to send the president of the International Association of Machinists to Russia to contract with the Soviet Government for the manufacture of machinery was made in a resolution adopted by the local lodge of the association to-day.

RENT, FUEL AND LIGHT KEEP AT HIGH LEVEL

Other Household Expenditures Record Decrease.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Expenditures during the last six months of 1920 of the average American family for rent, fuel and light not only resisted, but ran counter to the general tendency toward a lower level in prices. It was shown to-day in figures compiled by the Department of Labor's bureau of labor statistics.

The average cost of living in the eight cities at the beginning of the new year was 99.2 per cent. over the average cost in 1914, built at the end of last June it was 115.1 per cent.

CARDINAL GIBBONS IS ABLE TO LEAVE BED

Sits Up in Wheel Chair; No Visitors Allowed.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—For the first time since his return from Union Mills, where he was critically ill, Cardinal Gibbons left his bed for a few hours this afternoon.

Propped up with pillows in a wheelchair, the Cardinal spent some time at one of the bay windows of his study on the second floor of the archiepiscopal residence gazing out on Charles street.

The Cardinal is being observed, under advice of his physician.

TIFFANY & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE & 37th STREET

EARLY AMERICAN SILVERWARE AND REPRODUCTIONS

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Offer with renewed activity to-day in their Mid-Winter Sales

Most Extraordinary Values in

Rich Furs—Gowns—Wraps

Suits—Coats

Blouses—Millinery

and Accessories



"The Troussieu House of America"

JANUARY DISCOUNT SALE

10% to 25% Reductions

IN OUR EFFORTS TO READJUST PRICES, WE HAVE MADE UNUSUALLY LARGE REDUCTIONS IN OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

SPORTS APPAREL
BLOUSES
SWEATERS

HOUSEHOLD LINEN
FRENCH LINGERIE
CHILDREN'S APPAREL

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC Inc.

FIFTH AVENUE, 44th and 45th Streets

BROADWAY Saks & Company At 34th STREET

Announce to Begin This Morning

The Important Semi-Annual

SALE OF MEN'S SUITS

—every sack suit in our regular stock included, without one exception

Suits Formerly 75.00 to 100.00

Suits Formerly 50.00 to 73.00